

GLYPHOSATE REGISTRATION REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

- The EPA initiated registration review for the herbicide glyphosate in 2009. This multi-year re-evaluation has examined human health and ecological risks, including a re-evaluation of the potential carcinogenicity of glyphosate, potential impacts on monarch butterflies, and the results of endocrine screening analysis.

KEY POINTS:

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified glyphosate as “probably carcinogenic to humans;” however, EPA scientists independently evaluated a more extensive dataset than IARC to reexamine the carcinogenic potential of glyphosate and concluded that glyphosate is “not likely to be carcinogenic to humans.”
 - EPA’s view is shared by many other international expert panels and regulatory authorities, including Germany, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Food Safety Authority.
- In November 2017, the National Cancer Institute, which is part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), found no association between glyphosate and the incidence of solid tumors or lymphoid malignancies, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma and its subtypes.
- In April 2019, EPA released its Proposed Interim Decision for glyphosate.
- In January 2020, EPA issued its Interim Decision for glyphosate.
 - EPA concluded that glyphosate presents no risks to public health when used in accordance with its current label.
 - EPA also reaffirmed that glyphosate is not likely to cause cancer.
 - To address ecological risks, EPA is requiring management measures to help farmers target pesticide sprays on the intended pest, protect pollinators, and reduce the problem of weeds becoming resistant to glyphosate.
- In Summer 2020, EPA expects to release a draft biological evaluation for glyphosate, evaluating the potential impacts of glyphosate on endangered species.

TALKING POINTS:

- In January 2020, EPA issued its Interim Decision for glyphosate, in which we found no risks to public health when glyphosate is used in accordance with its current label.
- Consistent with many international expert panels and regulatory authorities, EPA’s over decade long study of glyphosate has concluded that glyphosate is not likely to cause cancer.
- To mitigate ecological risks, EPA is requiring glyphosate application management measures to help farmers target pesticide sprays on the intended pest, protect pollinators, and reduce weeds becoming resistant to glyphosate.